

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE, TO LET, EXCHANGE OR WANTED  
Situations, Help Wanted and Other Wants, See Section Seven

# Richmond Times-Dispatch

TO-DAY'S SHORT STORY BY  
CASSIE MONCURE LYNE  
See Society Section for No. Thirteen of  
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## AMERICAN CONSUL MAY BE ONE OF LOST ON BRITISH LINER, SUNK BY SUBMARINE

### RUSSIAN FORCES ON OFFENSIVE IN EASTERN GALICIA

Rejuvenated Army Engaged in Great Attack on Austrians and Hungarians.

BOTH CLAIM ADVANTAGE FOR RESPECTIVE SIDES

Result Expected to Have Important Influence on Balkan Situation.

### NEW ACTIVITY IN MACEDONIA

New Year's Messages Sent by Rulers Give No Hope of Early Peace.

On the various fronts few changes are reported. Of chief interest is the great battle in Eastern Galicia. Official reports give few details of the situation there, although they emphasize the severity of the fighting. Germany and Austria have sent heavy reinforcements to meet the Russian threat, it being reported they have 1,500,000 men along the front between the Pripiet River and the Roumanian border. The official German statement of yesterday said Russian attacks near Burkanow had been repulsed as the result of a flanking movement.

Along the Franco-Belgian front comparative quiet still prevails. On Gallipoli Peninsula the Turks are giving no rest to the French and British forces left behind when the Suez Bay and Anzac positions were evacuated. The Turkish War Office announced that severe damage has been done to the positions of the allies near Seddul Bahr in the course of violent fighting. There are signs of renewed activity in Macedonia. It is reported unofficially that German and Austrian forces are gathering at Monastir, in southwestern Serbia, near the Greek border. Conflicting reports are received concerning the intentions of the Bulgarians, but Premier Radaskoff is quoted as having said they would soon begin an advance into Greek territory to attack the French and British at Saloniki.

### RUSSIANS FULLY EQUIPPED WITH AMMUNITION

LONDON, January 1.—The rejuvenated Russian army, fully equipped with munitions from Japan, America and England, is engaged in a great attack on the Austro-Hungarian forces in Galicia. Reports from Vienna and Petrograd claim the advantage for their respective sides, but neither capital describes decisive results. The details, which are few and conflicting, give no definite description of the battle line.

Newspaper correspondents in Petrograd estimate that 1,500,000 Austro-Germans are engaged, and assert that whatever changes have occurred in the fighting line are in favor of the Russians.

The Austrian War Office official report says that the Russian attacks were everywhere repulsed with heavy losses.

A significant fact is that the Russian army has again been able to take the offensive. Recent telegrams from the war theater where this battle is raging say that the Austrians show better fighting qualities now than in the earlier stages of the war.

The result of the battle is expected to have an important influence on the Balkan situation, particularly on the Roumanian policy, apparently, Russia has been preparing for these operations for some time past.

Cable communication from the Bessarabian region has virtually been suspended for more than a month, thousands of messages being held up until Wednesday last, when the censorship was lightened, and they began coming through.

### RUSSIANS IN GALICIA FLANKED AND REPULSED

BERLIN, January 1 (via London).—Russian forces which have been conducting an important offensive movement in Eastern Galicia have been flanked and repulsed, the War Office announced to-day.

### RENEWAL OF MILITARY ACTIVITY IN MACEDONIA

LONDON, January 1.—Right on the heels of the reply of the Austro-Hungarian government to the American note regarding the Italian steamship Ancona comes the news of the sinking of the Peninsular and Oriental liner Persia. Details are lacking, but the first news indicates there was a great loss of life.

The opening of the new year was celebrated in the Near East by indications of a revival of military activity in Macedonia, where German and Austrian troops are reported to be gathering at Monastir, while, by way of Budapest, comes a hint that Bulgaria is on the eve of launching an attack against the entente forces at Saloniki. Little has been received in London tending to clear up the mysterious operations of the Russians in Bessarabia, except an official acknowledgment by Petrograd that heavy fighting has occurred along the extreme southern end of the battle front.

The Austro-German forces have completed their occupation of Serbia by (Continued on Second Page.)

### DAVID DUNLOP IS DEAD AT CHESTERFIELD HOME

Death Comes Very Suddenly to Man Who Was Widely Known Throughout State.

### DEVOTEE OF RACE COURSE

Maintained One of South's Famous Stock Farms at "Ellerslie," and His Colors Were Familiar to All Principal Tracks.



DAVID DUNLOP.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

PETERSBURG, VA., January 1.—David Dunlop died very suddenly to-night about 8 o'clock of heart trouble at "Ellerslie," his home, on Swift Creek, Chesterfield County. He was widely known throughout the State as a breeder of fine horses and as a devotee of the race course, and his horses were entered yearly at nearly all the leading race events in the country. Mr. Dunlop was formerly engaged with his father, the late David Dunlop, in the manufacture of tobacco for export. The business since the death of the elder Dunlop has been conducted under the style of "David Dunlop, Inc.," with the British-American Tobacco Company owning two-thirds of the stock.

Mr. Dunlop established at "Ellerslie" one of the finest stock farms in the South, in which he took great pride. He was a man of open-hearted hospitality and liberality, and his hands were always freely open for the relief of the needy and for the support of all causes of want. He was forty-two years old, and is survived by his wife and two sons, David and John, now students at the University of Virginia.

### BOMB IN STATE HOUSE

Unsuccessful Attempt Made to Dynamite Capital Building of Massachusetts.

BOSTON, January 1.—An unsuccessful attempt to dynamite the State House was made to-day. A bomb containing four pounds of explosives was attached to a basement door, and a fuse had been lighted, but the flame apparently died before reaching the detonator.

Tarred rope used as a fuse, according to investigators, indicated that the bomb was the work of a novice.

A scrub woman discovered the bomb this morning. The police took it to a suburb and there discharged the dynamite. It showed a high explosive force.

### DUTY TO READ NEWSPAPERS

Court in Osnabruck, Prussia, Decides That Those Who Do Not Act Culpably.

OSNABRUCK, PRUSSIA, January 1 (via London).—The court here has decided that the normal of newspapers is now a duty of citizens. Residents in a neighboring village sold a small quantity of wool contrary to regulations, and pleaded in defense that the particular regulation was not placarded in the village, as has been customary, and appeared only in the newspapers, which they did not read.

The court ruled that "persons who now read no newspaper act culpably, and cannot plead ignorance of wartime regulations as justification."

The defendants were sentenced to a day in jail.

### POINCARÉ SENDS MESSAGE

In New Year's Greeting to Soldiers, Predicts 1916 Will Be Year of French Victory.

PARIS, December 31 (delayed).—"Nineteen hundred and sixteen will be the year of our victory," says President Poincaré in a message to the officers and soldiers of France, which is being distributed along the whole front to-night. The message, which is one of great simplicity, expresses the confidence of the entire nation in its defenders.

Mgr. Trainor Is Dead. (Special to The Times-Dispatch.) PHILADELPHIA, January 1.—The Rt. Rev. Mgr. James F. Trainor, rector of the Church of St. Thomas Aquinas, this city, died to-day of pneumonia. Mgr. Trainor was sixty years old.

### RECEPTION IN HONOR OF PAN-AMERICANS

Function Reflects Marked Trend Toward Cultivation of Closer Relations.

### U. S. PROPOSAL IS POPULAR

Executives of Latin Governments Cable Congratulations to Scientific Congress.

WASHINGTON, January 1.—The first week of the Pan-American Scientific Congress ended to-night with a reception to delegates by the board of governors of the Pan-American Union. The function, held at the Pan-American Building, was of a semi-official character, and reflected prominently the marked trend toward cultivation of closer relations between the American republics, which has characterized all of the sessions of the congress.

Among specific developments of this week's sessions the delegates have been particularly impressed by Secretary Lansing's advocacy of a Pan-Americanism that would mean "all for one and one for all" and an address by former Secretary of State Bryan, in which he told the Latin-Americans that "so long as the spirit of American freedom shall continue, it shall range side by side with you, great and small, for the maintenance of the rights of nations."

The formal proposal made by the United States early in the week for a Pan-American convention for arbitration of boundary disputes and to prohibit shipments of arms to revolutionaries also continued to-night an absorbing topic of conversation among the delegates.

There was no session of the congress to-day.

To-morrow several Washington churches will hold special services for visiting Latin-Americans.

Resolutions emphasizing the urgent need of closer commercial and political relations between the United States and the South American republics will be submitted to the general business session of the Pan-American Congress early next week.

### GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF LAW TO BE SET FORTH

The International law section is expected to submit a resolution setting forth the general principles of the law between nations that the American republics should follow.

Cablegrams of congratulation for the Presidents of all the visiting American Republics represented at the congress were made public to-day. These messages expressed the best wishes of the chief executives for the success of the congress, and the strong hope that its work will bring all the countries into closer friendship and increase the solidarity of all the peoples of America.

At Monday's session, President Schurman, of Cornell University, will read a paper on presidential and parliamentary government on the American continent in State and nation. This topic is suggested particularly to open discussion as to the means for preventing any lack of due co-operation between these two branches, including the admission of Cabinet ministers to a vote in debate. In the finance section several papers will be read bearing upon the possibility of introducing a common monetary standard between the republics of America.

One of the interesting events scheduled for Monday afternoon is a lecture by Santos Dumont, the brilliant Brazilian aeronaut, on how the aeroplane may effect closer alliance of the South American countries with the United States.

Don Gonzalo Mejia, of Colombia, also will deliver a lecture on air-propelled gliding boats and their applicability to rapid navigation on South American rivers.

Both lectures will be illustrated with lantern slides.

### RULERS OF LATIN AMERICA CABLE CONGRATULATIONS

Principal interest centered to-day among those attending the congress in the greetings and congratulations cable-d from the rulers of the Latin-American republics. These were made public at the New Willard Hotel to-day, in view of the fact that it was not possible to read them at the general session of the congress, which has been postponed.

The cablegrams, in part, follow: Argentina: The President of the republic sends his best wishes to the second Pan-American Scientific Congress, with the hope that in addition to its scientific results there may be the benefits of a closer relationship and mutual esteem between the nations represented in the congress.

Brazil: I beg to congratulate Your Excellency on the inauguration of the second Pan-American Scientific Congress.

Chile: His excellency, the President of the republic, expresses his sincere hope that the great scientific meeting may contribute largely to the solidarity of all the peoples of America.

Colombia: I thank you for the communication relative to the inauguration of the Pan-American Scientific Congress.

Costa Rica: I wish for you happy accomplishment and complete success for your personal satisfaction and for the benefit of our continent.

Cuba: I am gratified that the government of Cuba under my administration (Continued on Second Page.)

### NOLDE'S BAKERY SWEEPED BY FIRE

Big Warehouse With Valuable Machinery Is Total Loss.

### CARLOAD OF FLOUR BURNED

Firemen Fight Hard to Protect Building on Twenty-Sixth Street.

Fire broke out this morning shortly after 2 o'clock in the bakery of Nolde Brothers, 2512 East Broad Street. The alarm was telephoned to the headquarters by L. M. Rowe, dough-mixer on night duty, when the blaze had spread beyond control of the men employed in the plant.

The fire started in the new bakery building, a three-story structure on the alley in the rear of the store, which fronts on Broad Street. The building, of brick construction, contained a large amount of valuable machinery, including mixers for dough and the enormous bake ovens. It was feared that it would spread to the office building which fronts on Twenty-sixth Street.

On the second floor of the big bakery were stored thirteen carloads of flour, which had been recently received, and because of this great weight, Fire Chief Joyce was apprehensive of caving in of the walls. The offices at 306-312 North Twenty-sixth Street were protected by a cross wall, and every effort was made by the firemen to prevent the flames from spreading to this and to the stables of W. H. Woody's undertaking establishment, directly across the alley. Horses were removed both from the Nolde and Woody stables.

The firm consists of J. Henry Nolde, president; George F. Nolde, vice-president; H. William Nolde, secretary, and August H. Nolde, treasurer. G. Rudolph Nolde is foreman of the baking establishment. The firm has built up a city-wide business in bread, cakes, pies and other bakery products, and its members are well known in the business life especially of Church Hill and the eastern section of the city.

### LOSS ESTIMATED AT FROM \$80,000 TO \$100,000

Three alarms were turned in, bringing Companies 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 and Truck Company 1 to the scene. The building of the Model Laundry, 311 North Twenty-fifth Street, about the Nolde building in the rear, and was regarded as being in some danger.

Rough estimates while the fire was still blazing and with the prospect of its being confined to one building, placed the loss from \$80,000 to \$100,000, partly covered by insurance.

The building was erected about seven months ago, and it was the belief of the firemen that the east wing would be saved, and that the walls of the remainder might be sound after the fire.

The flour had been recently received, some of it for other bakers in the city, and was valued roughly at \$40,000, with little or no insurance. The north wing of the building and the machinery, which it was believed would be a total loss, was valued at \$50,000, covered by insurance.

### GREETINGS AT WAR FRONT

Italian Officials Go to King, Who Refuses to Leave Soldiers Even for Day.

ROME, December 31 (delayed).—The annual New Year's ceremony of the presentation of greetings to the King by Cabinet ministers, Senators, Deputies and high state officials is occurring at the war front this year, instead of in the Quirinal Palace at Rome. This is the greatest change noticeable in the capital, and it adds to the popularity of the Italian sovereign, who since the war began, irrespective of the great heat in the Isonzo Valley in July and August or of the extreme cold at this season on the crests of the Alps, 10,000 feet high, has refused to leave his soldiers even for a day.

Rome has virtually the same gay aspect as in other years. The only noticeable difference is the large number of men wearing military uniforms. Some of those who have been allowed to return home for a few days are men with families, and these soldiers may be seen on the street promenading gayly with their wives and children. All amusements are proceeding as in past years.

In the crowds here and there may be seen a few foreign military uniforms.

### PETITION IN BANKRUPTCY

Proceedings Are Brought Against Lewis W. Parker in Federal Court at Greenville.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) GREENVILLE, S. C., January 1.—An involuntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed in the Federal Court at Greenville by Haynesworth & Haynesworth against the former cotton mill president, Lewis W. Parker. The petitioning creditors are the Hampton Cotton Mills Company, Victor Manufacturing Company, and Parker Cotton Mills Company. It is believed that the liabilities of Mr. Parker will approximate \$500,000, but little is known of the amount of his assets.

## Will Close of 1916 See War of Nations Ended and Peace Restored?

Leaders of Belligerent Countries Prophecy as to What This Year Will Bring Forth.

NEW YORK, January 1.—The International News Service asked some of the foremost statesmen in England, France, Italy, Germany and Austria this question by cable:

"Will the war last another year?" Replies were requested to be cabled on New Year's Day. Following are the answers: German and Austrian responses are delayed by the absence of a direct cable.

### BY MAURICE MAETERLINCK, The Great Belgian Poet and Essayist.

PARIS, January 1.—All Belgium's hopes are for a speedy end of the war. Belgians yearn to return to their own devastated land and repair the war's horrible ravages.

When that moment will come when the Teuton hordes will receive the punishment they so greatly merit cannot be prophesied confidently, but I don't believe another New Year's Day will dawn on the bloody European battle fields.

The allies, with smashing blows on the inhuman enemy, must spare mankind any unnecessary prolongation of the frightful carnage.

Nevertheless, while I believe a speedy end of the war is desirable, in view of the interests of civilization, I would not have a patched-up peace.

Germany must be decisively beaten, and the Belgian army must lend its strength to a final blow that will shatter the Kaiser's armed forces.

### BY VICTOR AUGAGNIER, Minister of Marine in Viviani's War Cabinet.

PARIS, January 1.—Before the end of July the war will be ended. Meantime, the Germans will be forced to do something on two great fronts, and their attacks cannot succeed. They no longer have either the moral or the material force to make that possible.

They can never again show the same vigor as they did during the year just ending; they may renew their attempts in the north, but must fail. We are prepared with men and munitions for any event. Time is telling more and more against the Teutons. Their strength is diminishing more rapidly in proportion to the activity of their troops than at any former period of the war. German money power is virtually exhausted.

France will recover very promptly her normal prosperity once the war is over. The financial and credit system of this country remains elastic, while the German case is the reverse.

I feel more certain of a victorious result for the allies than ever before, and am sure this feeling is common throughout the country. France is stronger, both materially and morally, to-day than at any other stage of the war.

### BY ISRAEL ZANGWILL.

LONDON, January 1.—Pessimism is generally the safest form of prophecy, but Jewish optimism persuades me that the great tragedy is nearing the end of its run.

### BY G. K. CHESTERTON, Publicist and Essayist.

LONDON, January 1.—I distrust predictions about moral things. It depends on whether Germany finds a better spirit in defeat than in success; probably not.

### BY LORD DERRY, Director of England's Recruiting.

LONDON, January 1.—I would not venture to say whether the war will end in 1916 or not.

It will only end when there has been a special victory for the allied forces. If the Germans would only realize this fact, peace would come very speedily.

### BY GIUSEPPE FERRERO, Famous Italian Historian.

PARIS, January 1.—I believe the war will end in the second half of 1916. I believe this because the effort accomplished by all the belligerents has been so great that I cannot understand how it can possibly go on much longer. Nevertheless, the war has been so fertile in surprises that I should not be astonished if it ran into 1917. Facts have so much given the lie to all prophecies during the past eighteen months that sheer reason cannot predict the war's end. The manner of the war's ending will depend mostly on the effort which the Russians will be able to make next spring. If they can inflict great defeats on the Teutons, so that their resistance on both the main fronts weakens and the allies can force the enemy back on to his own soil, they will have the complete victory they desire.

If the German lines resist in both the east and the west, it will be necessary either to continue the war or begin negotiations. The great un-

(Continued on Tenth Page.)



GEORGE CAMERON.

## LEADING PETERSBURG CITIZEN DIES SUDDENLY

George Cameron, One of Virginia's Wealthiest Men, Succumbs to Heart Attack.

### FAMOUS AS TOBACCO MAGNATE

He Was Pioneer in Manufacturing Industry and Was Partner in Leading Firms in This and Other Countries—Father of Former Mayor.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

PETERSBURG, VA., January 1.—George Cameron, one of Petersburg's wealthiest and most respected citizens, died suddenly this morning about 2 o'clock of heart trouble at his home, "Mount Erin," in the southern section of the city. Announcement of his death brought shock and sorrow to the community, in whose social, business and financial affairs he held such intimate and conspicuous place. Mr. Cameron was seventy-six years old, and a native of Scotland.

Mr. Cameron never became an American citizen, always retaining a British subject.

Mr. Cameron was one of the largest stockholders in the National Bank of Petersburg. He was a man of large liberality and charity, but modest in his ways and unostentatious in his deeds of kindness, and a generous subscriber to all business enterprises of merit.

Mr. Cameron was twice married. His first wife was Miss Helen Dunn, of this city, whose union three children survive: William Cameron, Australia; Mrs. Lyman D. Gilbert, of Harrisburg, Pa.; and Miss Helen Cameron, of this city. His second wife, who survives him, was Miss Della P. Pagan, daughter of the late Richard C. Pagan, of Richmond, by whom he leaves two daughters: Misses Della and Margaret Cameron. Surviving also are a sister, Miss Lizzie Cameron, of Richmond, and a daughter-in-law, widow of former Mayor George Cameron, of this city.

Funeral services will take place at the residence on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

George Cameron, manufacturer of tobacco, and a partner in several of the leading firms in that business at Petersburg, Va., at Richmond, and in Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, and Brisbane, Australia, was born at Dreggie, near Grantown, Morayshire, Scotland, on April 23, 1839. His father, Alexander Cameron, was a merchant and a farmer, and his mother was Mrs. Elizabeth (Grant) Cameron.

In early boyhood he attended school at Grantown. With his parents, he came to Virginia when he was but two years old, and the family settled at Petersburg, Va., in 1849. He returned to Scotland to attend school, living with an uncle. The fact that his older brothers were engaged in the manufacture of tobacco with the late David Dunlop was the occasion of his becoming interested in that business when he returned to America, at the age of fifteen years, and from that time to this Mr. Cameron had been actively interested in the development of this important industry in Virginia. He was also among the first to begin to develop the manufacture of tobacco in Australia.

He became partner in firm of CAMERON & CRAWFORD.

Devoting himself persistently to the interests of the business, he became a partner in the firm of Cameron & Crawford, in 1862, and later in the firm of William Cameron & Brother, at Petersburg, Va., and in the firm of Alexander Cameron & Co., at Richmond, Va.

In 1865 his brother, William, visited Australia to re-organize their business, which had been severely interrupted by the Confederate War, Australia and India having been the largest consumers of the brands of tobacco manufactured by the Cameron concern. Upon William Cameron's return, in 1866, the firm was re-organized.

Lord Charles Montagu, who booked passage on the Persia, is a London stockbroker. He was born in 1860, and served with the yeomanry cavalry.

### OFFICIAL WASHINGTON ANXIOUSLY AWAIT DETAILS

WASHINGTON, January 1.—Officials of the State Department are anxiously awaiting details of the torpedoing of the British steamship Persia, on which American citizens were known to have embarked. While it was realized that reports expected from consular and diplomatic representatives might show that the sinking of the vessel was justified, the situation confronting the United States should it develop that there has been a violation of American rights.

## HUNDREDS PERISH IN DISASTER OFF ISLAND OF CRETE

Only Four Boats Known to Have Gotten Away From Sinking Ship.

PICKED UP BY STEAMER BOUND FOR ALEXANDRIA

Nationality of Attacking Boat Is Not Definitely Determined, but Believed to Be Austrian.

### FULL INFORMATION AWAITED

Relations Between This Country and Teutonic Powers Again Become Complicated.

LONDON, January 1.—The British liner Persia, with 150 passengers and a crew of 250 to 300, was sunk by an unidentified submarine off the island of Crete, in the Eastern Mediterranean. Messages received from various sources say that nearly all on board were lost. Robert McNeely, of Monroe, N. C., American consul at Aiden, and Robert Grant, of Boston, were on the liner.

The crew of the Persia virtually all were Germans. Four boats are known to have gotten away from the sinking vessel, each capable of carrying sixty persons, but it is not known if the boats were full.

The rescued were picked up by a steamer bound for Alexandria, where they were expected to-day.

Sixty-one first-class passengers, and eighty-three second-class passengers, including eight children, boarded the Persia when she left London on December 18 for Bombay. At Marseilles the vessel picked up 231, including eighty-seven women and twenty-five children. A number of the passengers embarked at London were landed at Gibraltar, Marseilles and Malta, however, and unofficial figures given out by the Peninsular and Oriental Line, owners of the Persia, stated that after deducting the passengers leaving the ship at various other ports of call, about 150 were aboard when the vessel was sunk.

### OFFICIALS OF LINE STILL WITHOUT DETAILS

Officials of the Peninsular and Oriental Line say they have received no details concerning the sinking of the Persia, and do not know whether she received warning.

They are also unable to give any information concerning American citizens on the Persia.

General Robert P. Skinner at London to get some information about Robert McNeely, the American consul at Aiden, and two other Americans known to be on the passenger list. One of the latter is believed to have disembarked at Gibraltar. The British admiralty informed Mr. Skinner it had no information with regard to the fate of the individual passengers. Mr. Skinner sent a cablegram to the American consulate at Alexandria requesting the consul to ascertain the fate of Consul McNeely and the other Americans.

Mr. McNeely sailed from New York for England on November 27 on the Holland-American liner Lyndam.

He was on his way to take his first consular post. Mr. Skinner advised him to sail for the East by the Dutch line, but the young man already had engaged passage on the Persia.

### ONE OF SEVERAL RECENTLY SUNK IN MEDITERRANEAN

The Persia was one of several vessels recently sunk by submarines in the Eastern Mediterranean, through which her course to the Suez Canal would take her from Malta. On December 24 the French liner Ville de la Clotat was sent to the bottom off the island of Crete by a submarine which, according to unofficial British advice, flew the Austrian flag.

No advices have been received in New York as to the date on which the Persia sailed from London. The voyage from London to Malta ordinarily requires nine days.

The Persia was built in 1900 at Greenock. She has been in the Bombay service since that time.

On account of the danger from submarines to vessels which pass through the Suez Canal and the Mediterranean, this route has been abandoned by the Japan Mail Steamship Company, which is dispatching its steamships around the Cape of Good Hope. Insurance rates for vessels passing through the Suez have been increased by English underwriters to three or four times the normal figure.

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